

# Sligo Park Hills

## Green Streets



### Quick Facts

<b>Watershed:</b>	Anacostia River
<b>Sub-Watershed:</b>	Sligo Creek
<b>Completion Year:</b>	2015
<b>Impervious Area Treated:</b>	13.8 acres
<b>Maryland DNR Trust Fund Grant Award:</b>	\$3,013,217

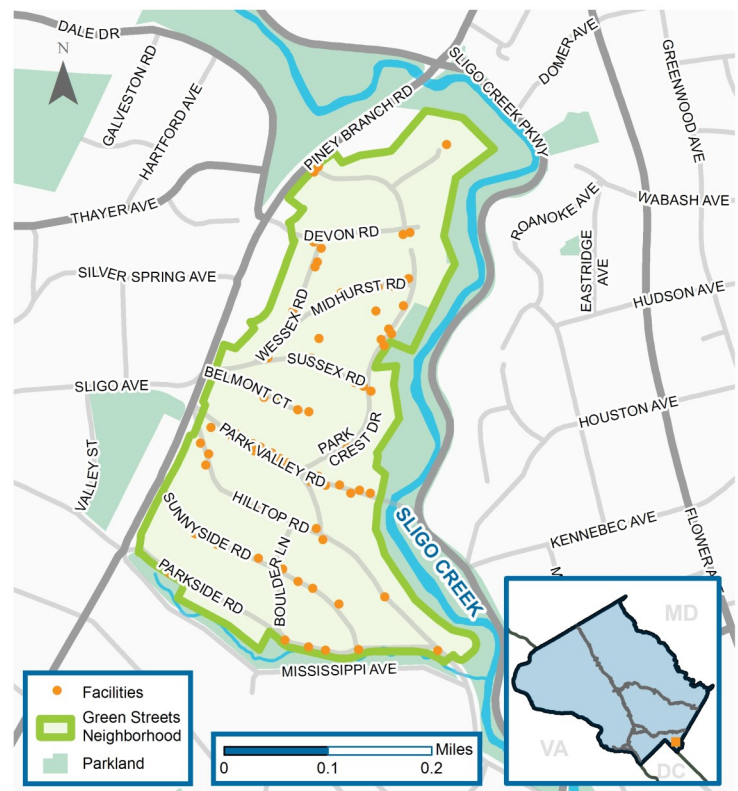
### Pre-Restoration Conditions

Much of the development in the Sligo Creek watershed occurred before today's stormwater management practices were in place. In older neighborhoods, stormwater runs off roofs, driveways, and roads into storm drains and directly into streams, carrying trash, oils, nutrients, and other pollutants. Runoff moves rapidly over paved surfaces, causing higher flows during storms, flash flooding, erosion, bank instability, and degraded habitat. This neighborhood has few storm drains, and flooding of some roads was particularly a problem.

### Design Approach

The Sligo Park Hills neighborhood did not have any stormwater treatment prior to the start of the project. DEP and DOT cooperated on the project with the goals of reducing flooding while at the same time improving water quality in the receiving streams. Although the neighborhood is hilly, quite a few opportunities for Green Streets facilities were identified.

Bioswales and tree boxes were the main practices installed in the neighborhood. These slow down and filter stormwater runoff flowing off the roadway. Sediment, nutrients, and other pollutants are removed and the volume of runoff is reduced. Captured stormwater infiltrates into the ground, helping recharge local streams and provide healthy habitat for fish.



### Water Quality Protection

DEP restoration projects help reduce sediment and nutrient pollution entering local waterways and the Chesapeake Bay.

**Nitrogen**  
Reduced  
**383**  
lbs/yr

**Phosphorus**  
Reduced  
**28.6**  
lbs/yr

**Sediment**  
Reduced  
**6.95**  
tons/yr



## Bioswale



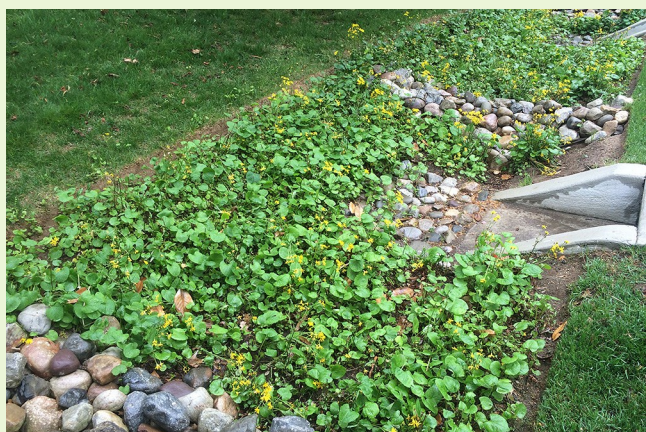
A low retaining wall was used along one side of this bioswale. Goldenrod and asters combine well in the fall.

## Bioswale



A large bioswale at a corner is able to treat a larger volume of runoff, and results in a larger garden.

## Bioswale



Check dams in a bioswale slow runoff and allow water to infiltrate into the soil. Golden groundsel blooms in spring.

## Bioswale



The dense stems of switchgrass planted around inlets trap sediment and debris, making maintenance easier.

## Bioswale



Check dams and multiple inlets allowed a bioswale to be constructed on a relatively steep slope.

## Habitat Creation



Swamp milkweed and other plantings in the project provide habitat for pollinators such as a monarch butterfly.

## Contact Us:

AskDEP@montgomerycountymd.gov



This project was funded by Maryland's Chesapeake & Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund and Montgomery County's Water Quality Protection Charge